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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. McClellan to Leave for the North To-Day.

Farewell to the Officers at Headquarters.

A Visit to the Several Army Corps with Gen. Burnside.

General Burnside's Address on Assuming Command.

Gen. Hooker Assigned to the Command of Porter's Corps.

Gen. Porter Ordered to Washington for Trial.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, MONDAY, Nov. 10.

GEN. MCCLELLAN was to have left yesterday for the North, but the transferring of a command like this could not be accomplished in a day and he was, therefore, compelled to remain.

At 6 o'clock last evening, all the officers belonging to headquarters assembled at the General's tent to bid him farewell. The only toast given was by Gen. McCLELLAN—

The Army of the Potomac.

GEN. MCCLELLAN and staff, accompanied by Gen. BURNSIDE, to-day, bid farewell to his army, visiting in succession the several army corps. As the General rode through the ranks, the torn and shattered banners of the veteran regiments were dipped to greet him, while the thousands of soldiers gave vent in continuous rounds of cheers and applause to their feelings.

The General and staff will leave by special train to-morrow, for the North.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ADDRESS.

The following order was issued by Gen. BURNSIDE on taking command of the army:

"In accordance with General Orders No. 182, issued by the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. Fortified, and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army, aided by the full and hearty cooperation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under the blessing of God, insure its success.

Having been a sharer of the privations and a witness of the bravery of the old Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and fully identified with them in their feeling of respect and esteem for Gen. MCCLELLAN, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger I assume command.

To the Ninth Army Corps, so long and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our histories are identical.

With confidence for myself, but with a proud obeisance to the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army now entrusted to my care, I accept its control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail.

(Signed,) A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding.

GEN. HOOKER ASSIGNED TO A COMMAND.

Gen. HOOKER will leave here, for the Army of the Potomac to-morrow. He has been assigned to the command of the Army Corps formerly commanded by Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER, who has been ordered to Washington to stand his trial upon the charges preferred against him by Gen. POPE for misconduct at the battle of Bull Run.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

A Running Fight with Stuart's Cavalry—Fieldwork—The Encounter at Markham—Gen. Ashby's Home—The Killed and Wounded—The Rebels Recreating toward Gainesville.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
FALMOUTH COURT, VA.,
Wednesday Night, Nov. 5, 1862.

I seize the first available opportunity, when Stoneman's folded carriages, we rest from our day's march, to send you another "letter of our most Cheery Chaps after Stuart's flying chivalry. For five days and nights, without an un-sun back in the saddle, fighting and flying, and from the placid banks of the Potomac we hard in that time found our way through Two counties, Loudon and Fauquier, our guns now pointing over dear Rappahannock, passed the Shenandoah, Ashby and Manassas Gaps,) till now that we are outside long the range of the hot-workers of the Rappahannock.

Whatever practical value of this pursuit may be, remains yet to be seen; but that it is unprecedented in the history of this war, and that it has been conducted with a dash, and a daring of which we have hitherto had no parallel, are facts beyond dispute. It is on record, too, that these redoubtable horsemen for whom it was supposed no load no match have, during the past five days, been soundly whipped by a force all the time inferior to their own. Let will rightly judge that this exploit rehabilitates the good name of our cavalry, of late, somewhat tarnished; it must be owned; and adjusts the balance between an enemy whom we have always been disposed to overrate, and comforters whom the popular verdict has, on the contrary, been disposed rather to underrate. *To-day, for example,* we have driven Stuart and Hampton ten miles, with a force little over one-half theirs, fighting them step by step, and took two driving several from portions of their own shooting.

When last I wrote you it was near Upperville, at the close of our race of Monday. On Tuesday morning Averill's Cavalry Brigade took the advance, relieving the Pleasanton Brigade, which had been in the van since Thursday last. The rebel pickets were found at Paris, on the Ashby's Gap road, and there it was discovered that Stuart's Cavalry, which were reported to have left on Monday night, escaped through that mountain pass, were still before us. Accordingly, we followed in pursuit, taking the road due south to Piedmont—a station on the Manassas Gap Railroad—and then directly west, following the country road by the side of the railroad to Markham, another station on the same line. Between Piedmont and Markham several minor encounters took place, and at Markham, on Tuesday afternoon, there occurred an engagement of more importance. Before going on, however, a word is perhaps due to Piedmont. The place itself is of no moment, consisting simply of a brick depot, a brick hotel and a few other small new and substantial buildings and all abandoned. But as the first point we struck on a line of railroad that must be of immediate importance to us in prosecutive army movements, we could not but regard it with interest. It was well known that Longstreet with his whole corps had passed down from Upperville, with a view to destroy the Manassas Gap Railroad; and I was curious to observe whether he had had time to execute his design. At Piedmont there was absolutely not a soul but two or three of our pickets; but passing down the railroad for half a mile, I came to the cabin of an Irish couple, the man having been employed as a switchman on the railroad. From him I learned that it was unharmed, eastward to the Manassas Junction, and westward to Front Royal, of course. If, as is understood, Stuart's command has possession of the line from Alexandria out to Manassas Junction, and the rebels are not disposed to hold that place or are driven out of it, this important line of communication will be available for the transportation of supplies to the army in its southward march—its auxiliary of its calculable importance, considering the nature of the roads over which our enormous transportation has to be brought.

At the vacant house at Piedmont I found two of our wounded men lying, who had been sent back. The one was named ROBERT MARRY, of the Fifth Regular Cavalry; but, the other, belonging to Company A of the Second Regulars, I was not able to ascertain the name of, as he was asleep at the time. Passing on up on the way to Markham, (my May at Piedmont had thrown me a couple of hours in the rear,) I found the ground that the running fight had still been kept up—several fresh-made graves of killed Confederate soldiers, one a Captain, appearing on the roadside. At Markham our cavalry again came up with the retreating rebels, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and a brisk encounter of a couple of hours took place. There is so much nonsense in the mis-statements of engagements that have taken place in this pursuit that detailed description is quite unnecessary. In this case the only variation on the old type was a very brilliant charge of the cavalry on the rebel battery, in which we succeeded in taking two guns and capturing 200 prisoners. A desperate counter-charge, however, was made by the rebels—as the position was in an extremely narrow road, and they were in greatly superior force, the captured men and guns, lost to be abandoned. The rebel loss at this encounter was considerable, and in passing over the field this morning, where the charge was made, I found also or ten dead bodies of Confederates piled up unburied, near a stone fence. Our own loss was as follows, all of the Fifth Regular Cavalry:

Michael Carey, Co. C—right shoulder.
Martin Shart, Co. E—left leg.
Michael Cleary, Co. I—leg amputated.
Thos. Caldwell, Co. C—chest; dangerous.
John Jennings, Co. I—fore-arm.
Gustave Lindell, Co. E—groin; serious.
Serg. Kasser, Co. A—foot; slight.
James McGeorge, Co. I—chest; slight.
Wm. Graham, Co. I—scalp-wound.
——— Leonard—slightly.

At Markham, which is an unimportant little village of a couple of score of houses, there is nothing of interest to note. Passing through the town, however, I was reminded that Gen. ASHBY, the gallant Confederate cavalry officer, killed the past Summer, had resided here. ASHBY's house stood but some fifty yards from the road. I rode up to it—a small, poor log-house, plastered without. I found it occupied by a man who had been gamekeeper at Markham till the times ruined him, and who, finding the house vacant, took possession. He informed me of a fact of which I was either never aware, or which I had forgotten—namely, that ASHBY had been the local agent at Markham of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and had resided where in the little house. Another historical reminiscence in connection with the place is also worth passing mention, perhaps. It was the former place of residence of Chief Justice MARSHALL, one of whose grandsons now lives in Alabama, while four others are now in the rebel service.

At Markham we bivouacked for the night, and early this morning the march was again resumed—Pleasanton's cavalry now examining the advance. From Markham you will observe, that a road strikes westward to Manassas Gap, four miles; a small body of cavalry was sent up this road, and, after a little preliminary shelling, the Gap was taken possession of without opposition. The main body, meanwhile, was pushing southward on the road leading from Markham through Leed's Manor and Barbee's Cross-roads, till it strikes the Warrenton road, seven miles from Markham. We had scarcely begun to feel the enemy this morning before it became evident that since the previous day he had received fresh reinforcements. We had full confirmation of this suspicion when, in the course of the next encounter—at Leed's Manor—a Captain of one of the North Carolina regiments was captured, his horse being shot from under him and he slightly wounded. This person, Capt. HOUSTON, of the First North Carolina Cavalry, on evidently truthful, intelligent and amiable man, informed me that the Hampton Brigade—consisting of the Tenth Virginia, the First North Carolina, the Second South Carolina, the Hampton Legion, (a South Carolina battalion,) Cobb's Legion, Jeff. Davis Legion, and the Jeff. Davis Battery, together with three pieces of artillery—were last night brought over from the Shenandoah Valley through Manassas Gap, where they joined STUART, covering with their fresh metal his exhausted and demoralized men. Capt. HOUSTON, from the fact of the cavalry having long been on service at a distance from the main body, was but imperfectly informed of the position or purposes of the Confederate army and its leaders. He stated, however, that he, with his company, was on picket duty last Friday on Pocolie Williamsport, on the Upper Potomac, and that JACKSON, with his force, was then at Winchester. He frankly avowed that the Confederates were retreating as rapidly as possible southward, but was firmly persuaded that a turn of affairs would very soon arise that would quite change the order of their going.

Between Markham and Leed's Manor several slight encounters occurred—every advantageous position which the rebels could find being, in fact, disputed. We again found the proofs of it in several killed rebels stretched out on the roadside, one of whom we found at every interval of half a mile, laid to one side out of the way of the hoofs of the horses—the last of the poor fellow, a stone holding it down, laid decently over the dead face. The rebels, in their haste, had neither had time to bury nor to carry off their fallen comrades. At Leed's Manor, directly opposite Chester Gap, the ball again opened, with brisk cannonading, at 10 o'clock this morning. The rebels had chosen all their customary skill in selecting positions. And were admirably planted. Pleasanton, however, peppered them splendidly with his battery, and then fiercely charged their centre and made on the rebels' right and left flanks—SAWYER, of the Sixth Regulars, charging twice in the WOODS; NOLAN, of the same, dismounting his men and skirmishing, while Col. DAVIS, of the Eighth New-York Cavalry, finishing his men behind a stone wall, (the boys have nicknamed him "Breastwall Davis,") did most effective service. The fighting lasted for about two hours, and the price the rebels paid was ten killed, a dozen or more severely wounded and twenty prisoners taken, (sixteen from the First North Carolina being taken by Col. DAVIS, of the Eighth New-York.) Our loss in this engagement was as follows:

Killed.
Corporal MACE, Co. B, 5th Illinois.
J. L. BROWN, Co. L, 5th Illinois.

Wounded.
(Lying at house near Leed's Manor.)
James MCCONNEL, Co. E, 5th Ill.—hand.
W. DEACON, Co. L, 5th Regulars—arm.
Martin FANCHER, Co. B, 5th Ill.—leg.
Corporal 5th M. BARBOUR, Co. B, 5th Ill.—arm amputated.
Corporal S. F. HOOVER, Co. B, 5th Ill.—arm amputated.
Ed. ADAM, Co. B, 5th Regulars—leg.
Charles PIERCE, Co. B, 5th Ill.—leg.
C. S. SAGER, Co. B, 5th Ill.—thigh.
Sergt. M. BARBOUR, Co. B, 5th Ill.—finger.
Corp. Josiah H. RICHARDSON, Co. I, 5th Ill.—arm.
Lieut. KEITH, 5th Regulars—struck by a piece of shell in the side.

Tonight we encamp on the road leading south from Markham, near where it falls upon the road from Warrenton to Chester Gap, and within a short distance from the line that separates Fauquier from Rappahannock County. We await orders for the morning's march, but it will be either toward Warrenton or Culpepper.

There can be no estimate of this long chase on which STUART has brought us until its purpose becomes more fully disclosed. You will, probably, justly suspect that there must be some object in allowing himself to be chased and cut up in this way by a force greatly inferior to his own, when it is evident that he could turn upon and rout us. There is but one explanation of the movement—*it is simply covering a retreat of the rebel army and supply trains in the direction of Gordonsville*, for it now becomes more and more probable that they will make no serious stand north of that point. It is well known that Longstreet's whole corps, and D. H. HILL's division, have both preceded us by some days on the route over which we are now marching. We have, besides, significant hints from loyally disposed men, and from the negroes, that if we had but been a day sooner we might have had a prize. *Ninety wagons, guarded, morning passed over this road southward.* I fear the the wounded misfortunes of our military management will have baulked what might have been a splendid success. With the exception of one or two flashes of vigor the army movements have been slow, very slow, indeed. They should, by-day, for instance, have marched a dozen or fifteen miles at least, and that would have brought a strong column up with the cavalry, and enabled us to force a passage through STUART' troops and cut up the retreating rebels in the rear, where an advantage of 20 per cent is afforded an attacking party. The weather for the past two weeks has been magnificent; the roads as good as they ever are. Can we calculate that these opportunities will last?

I have been led on so far by this Will-o-the-Wisp cavalry-chase that I am unable to tell you what movement Gen. MCCLELLAN has planned for the army. I hear to-night from Gen. PLEASANTON that headquarters are at Rectortown, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, while BURNSIDE is at Piedmont. If it be ascertained that the rebels have really retreated from the Shenandoah Valley, we shall probably take up our march toward Culpepper and the line of the Rappahannock. We have hitherto been hugging the Blue Ridge for the purpose of getting the short line on the rebels; and unless more strategic reason still overrules, there will be every advantage in taking the easterly roads. W. S.

FROM FREDERICK.

A Change of Base—Gen. McClellan Recommencing—Movements of the Main Body of the Army—The Difficulties of Transportation—Exploits of Gens. Pleasanton and Averill—A Prisoner's Story—A Granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR PIEDMONT, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

It is a fortunate circumstance that nothing of prime importance has occurred during the last two days' march, since we have been so situated that no intelligence could have been sent forward with dispatch. Too far removed from Harper's Ferry to make that point any longer available, either for sending dispatches or for obtaining supplies, we have not been within reach of the Manassas Railroad, which has been debatable ground. We shall soon have food and forage rations for the army by the latter mode of transportation, and again be in direct communication with our friends in Washington and New-York.

Gens. MCCLELLAN and BURNSIDE, with their staffs, rode through Ashby's Gap yesterday, after the troops had occupied it and fully satisfied themselves as to the position of the enemy. Recent made campfires were still burning, which had been but just deserted, and the camps of the enemy were visible, in considerable number, toward Winchester. They saw a section of the enemy's battery in position, but no demonstration was made.

The army left Upperville at an early hour this morning, Gen. BURNSIDE leading the way with his division, taking the turnpike to Piedmont. The other divisions of Gen. WILCOX's army corps, (the Ninth,) coming to further to the east, reaching the railroad at a point three or four miles to the east or left of BURNSIDE Division.

Gen. WILCOX's Division, which, like that of STONEMAN's, belongs to Gen. BURNSIDE's command, marched on the same road as STONEMAN' Division, and took up a position immediately in his rear, acting as a support. Thus the whole army has moved rapidly down the Valley in different columns, facilitating the march, and enabling us to anticipate the rebel movements (though the Shenandoah Valley, which, so near as we can learn, have also been conducted with great celerity. We hold Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps, and the Manassas Railroad, to Piedmont and the Gap, is in our complete possession. The march thus far from the Potomac line to this point has been as successfully conducted as it was admirably planned. The weather throughout has been splendid, though I regret to say there are brought indications of a storm. We are now in a bad situation to undergo such a trial. Let any one at all given to complaints of the sluggish movements of the army look on for only a day and see the immense amount of transportation required for the bare subsistence of the army of the Potomac, and his complaints would cease forever. One wagon drawn by four horses or six mules carries about one thousand rations for one day, when cattle at the same time are driven on the road to supply the meat portion of the fare. Multiply this by, say, two hundred thousand men, and reckon the distance we have traveled already—forty miles from the Potomac,—and an approximate result can be obtained. Remember, at the same time, that the Virginia roads bear no comparison to the Maryland or Pennsylvania turnpikes.

PLEASANTON has been winning golden opinions for his energy and dash during the last week. He has been in almost daily contact with the enemy, in company with Gen. AVERILL. He has steadily acted as the *avant courier* of the army, coming in from Leesburgh on the pike, and taking an oblique course toward Manassas Gap Rail, had daily opportunity to measure arms with STUART's Cavalry. To-day PLEASANTON engaged the enemy at the extreme front, and had first an artillery duel and then a hand-to-hand encounter with them. The Eighth Illinois Cavalry were in the front, and were opposed to the Second Regiment of the rebels. Gen. AVERILL held the position strongly in the Manassas Gap to-day, in the face of a considerable force, and succeeded in taking about one hundred prisoners. When he attempted to withdraw, however, he was so closely pressed that he found it unsafe to do so without reinforcements, and accordingly sent back for them. This evening Gen. WARREN sent to him a brigade (PLEASANTON's), consisting of two regiments of infantry and two batteries. The probability is that AVERILL has withdrawn. The issues have not both large. The army is in good spirits, is well clothed and shod, and eager for a decisive engagement with the enemy.

A rebel prisoner—on the way a Northern man, who is glad to escape the rebel service—was brought from the Gap to-day. He reports (the same old story) that half or three-quarters of the Southern army are barefoot and ragged, and intensely disgusted with war. They "want to go home." The feeling is not confined to their side. But, so far as fighting is concerned, the Union army was never more desperately in earnest to bring matters to a close by some great and decisive struggle. Dying forty times on the battlefield is not half so terrible as the prospect of a Winter of rain, mud and despair in the swamps, on upon the war-desolated plains of Virginia.

I stopped for an hour, to-day, at a fine old mansion in the edge of Fauquier County, and in company with some dozen officers, dined with a grand-daughter of Chief-Justice MARSHALL. A fine portrait of the eminent Jurist and Sage looked down upon us from the walls, and seemed as if speaking to us, its words of lofty patriotism, those lessons of wisdom and devotion to the country which were the marked attributes of his great character.

In sight, from the south window, was "Oak Hill," where the roof of the old homestead, in which he was born and reared, is just concealed from view by a venerable growth of trees.

Mrs. JONES, who is the mother of a very interesting family of nine children, talked reverently of her distinguished grandfather, and evidently possessed something of the exalted love of country which glowed in his bosom. Her husband, she said, had steadily held out against the Southern movement until all his servants absconded, and then he said he would "go in." He has joined the army. The good lady entertained us in a style of hospitality once so characteristic of the old families of Virginia. She seemed quite free from the whine and cant quite common among the first families, about the losses and vexations of the war. Her premises were guarded, though whatever the army needed in the way of forage, etc., was taken and receipted for. Col. THOS. MARSHALL, her brother, is also in the Southern army. LOUIS MARSHALL, her other brother, who owned a large estate adjoining at the south of hers, a few months since, under the persuasions of his wife, who feared the Northern people would destroy them, started for South Carolina. The poor woman, already enfeebled by disease, and exhausted by travel, died at Culpepper Court-house, and the unhappy man pursued his journey alone. Before leaving home he gave up the old farm and all the stock on the place to the servants—some thirty in number—on condition that they would stay and provide for two old negro women, one of whom nursed him in his infancy. The slaves, thus far, have remained faithful to their trust—alike creditable to their fidelity and to its humanity. I went over to the place, when I found a poor white man—ANDREW WHEELER—who has been struggling for a lifetime of thirty years with poverty and the curse of slavery—worse, of a hundred times, as he expressed it—than any negro on the place. The slaves had twenty or thirty cows, he had but one poor creature, which assisted him in eking out a subsistence for his little family. He has Summers in Illinois who have invited him to come out, but, alas! he has not a cent on which to undertake the journey. Poor man. A type of thousands who are the victims of the accursed system which degrades labor, and places the poor white man beneath the negro. Down with the system!

THURSDAY, Nov. 6.

The sky is overcast, and the wind, which last night threatened to blow up a storm from the southeast, whistles cold from the north. There is no sign, as yet, of the coming train on the Manassas road, but it is hourly expected. The army will undoubtedly move forward to-day, a strong force being detailed to guard the road and the supplies which are to come forward. E. S.

FROM NEW-BALTIMORE.

Col. Wyndham Lays a Trap for the Rebel Cavalry.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEAR NEW-BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

We have advanced one mile since my last writing, yesterday, at Buckland's Mills. Early this morning, Capt. FLINN, of the First Vermont Cavalry, drove in the enemy's pickets from this place to Warrenton. There was some random firing, but no person was killed or wounded, it is believed, on either side. Late in the afternoon, when Capt. FLINN had reduced his main force by throwing out reserves in different directions, to about twenty men, a force of rebel cavalry, between two and three hundred, charged in three columns, when he rallied, and twice checked their progress; then, obeying the orders of Col. WYNDHAM, he fell back about a mile directly under two six-pounders located with canister, which Col. WYNDHAM had concealed for just such an occasion. The rebel cavalry came at a full gallop down the road, yelling like so many Indians, and when they had approached to within 200 yards of this masked battery, Col. WYNDHAM gave the order to fire. The unexpected shower of canister caused the rebels to cease their yelling, and, wheeling about, they made for Warrenton as quick as possible. The cannon was fired so long as the rebels were within range, and then obeying orders, Col. WYNDHAM fell back to this place. Our force suffered a loss of four wounded. The rebels lost several killed and wounded.

RECAPTURE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

A Brilliant Dash by a Detachment of Bayard's Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 10.

A brilliant cavalry dash routed the enemy out of Fredericksburg to-day. Sixty men of BAYARD's cavalry entered the city, captured 40 rebels and two wagons loaded with cloth for the rebel army, and drove out eight companies of the enemy.

MORAL.

The outward bound fleet has sailed. The Yorkshireman left the Battery yesterday. The following are the vessels:

Vessels.	Guns.	Vessels.	Guns.
Vanderbilt	9,000	Steam frigate	
Dacotah	970	Steam gunboat	
Courier	854	Ship	
Ino	800	Ship	
Total tons	3,414	Total guns	31

The destination of these vessels is only known in Washington.

The keel of the *Minnesota*, iron-clad, has been laid for the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. We described the prospective craft some weeks since.

The Common Council special has adjourned. There never was one held here which excited so much interest. The sentence will be known next week.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Recent Attack on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Official Report of the Operations at Coosahatchie.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 10.

The following is the official report of an expedition fitted out by the Department of the South to destroy the Charleston and Savannah Railroad and bridges therewith connected, which has just been received at the headquarters of the Army:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Nov. 5, 1862.

GENERAL: I herewith transmit the report of an expedition sent this Department, ordered by the late Major-Gen. O. M. MITCHEL, (then its commander,) to destroy the railroad and railroad bridges on the Charleston and Savannah line, in the vicinity of Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie.

The forwarding of this report has hitherto been delayed, owing to the illness and subsequent death of Major-Gen. MITCHEL. The reports of the brigade and other commanders, together with a list of those officers and men who personally distinguished themselves, I will forward by the next mail.

I have the honor to be, General, your most obedient servant,

D. M. BRANNON,
Brigadier-General commanding the Department.

To Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General, United States Army.

The report alluded to in the above dispatch has already been published. It bears the date of October 24.

Annexed, however, is the official report of Col. BARTON of his operations at Coosawatchie:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
ON THE SAVANNAH RIVER,
FORT PULASKI, GA., Oct. 25, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report my share in the recent operations against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad and bridges. In accordance with orders from Gen. MITCHEL, received on the evening of the 20th inst., I left this post at 6 o'clock, A. M. on the 21st inst., with 300 men of the Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers, and 50 men of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, (the latter under command of Capt. Jesse H. GOULD,) with three days' cooked rations, on board the armed transport *Planter*. On arriving at Hilton Head, I received instructions to call at the number in the rear of the fleet, and also directions to report to Brig.-Gen. BRANNON, who commanded the expedition, on reaching Mackay's Point, for further orders.

Soon after daylight, on the morning of the 22d inst., I reported to Gen. BRANNON, on board the *Ben. Deford*, and was directed by him to proceed with my command up the Coosahatchie River, as near to the town of that name as I might deem practicable, and disembarking under cover of the gunboats, which were to accompany me, to move toward the town, and if possible reach the Charleston and Savannah Railroad and destroy it and the bridge on it over the Coosahatchie. I was fully instructed, however, not to attempt to advance in order to accomplish the above, but if opposed by a force at all superior to foil back under cover of the fleet.

There was some delay in starting, arising from the gunboats being well to the rear, which I improved by borrowing from Commander STRINGHAM, on board the flag-ship *Paul Jones*, a 12-pound Dahlgren boat howitzer and fifty-two rounds of ammunition, which proved of great service to me, and for which I desire to return my thanks. I was also furnished by Gen. BRANNON's forces with fifty men from the New-York State Volunteer Engineers, under command of Capt. RAND, provided with the necessary implements for cutting the railroad track, etc.

We came soon under way, and had proceeded some three miles up the river, when the gunboats turned around and came back, in compliance, as I am informed, with an order from the flag-ship. I, however, continued on my course in the *Planter*, meanwhile signaling to the Flag-Officer for at least four gunboats, in reply to which he kindly sent two viz.: the *Pocahontas* and the *Marblehead*, which followed, after the lapse of a few minutes. The river at this point is narrow and winding, but the water, at most places, was over twelve feet in depth at low tide. I found no difficulty, therefore, in reaching a point two miles distant from Coosahatchie, but it now being almost dead low tide, further progress by water was rendered impossible by the *Planter* running aground.

Throwing a field battery into the woods, I disembarked with my infantry and engineers as expeditiously as possible, taking with me the best howitzer, intending to leave, in charge of Capt. GOULD, Third Rhode Island Artillery, and a detachment of twelve of his men. The swampy nature of the ground rendered landing difficult, but losing no time, I advanced toward the main road, sending a request to the officer in command of the *Pocahontas*, the gunboat nearest to me, and about a mile and a half astern, to cover the road in my rear as I advanced, and to shell the woods on the left of the same, which unfortunately appeared and were thus prevented from taking a position nearer to the *Planter*.

My advance reported sounds of cavalry in front, as the main body of my forces entered the road, which it did at right angles to the point of disembarkation. The road proved to be an excellent one, hard and firm, and evidently repaired but one hour or two before, the dirt being still fresh, and the tracks upon it showed plainly that infantry, infantry and cavalry had just passed over it. I continued my advance to the town, keeping the enemy's pickets and skirmishing the country as thoroughly as possible.

When about one mile from the village the whistle of a locomotive was heard. I was informed by the contraband who had been pressed on as a guide that it was the dirt train, which always passed at that hour, and which, he said, was well on its way to Savannah. A few moments, however, proved that the bird might not be, for, when the main body of my forces arrived at a point within a few hundred yards of the town, and within the skirmishers already reported the train, and telegraph line, the train was heard and soon readily coming down the road. I quickly placed my battalion in position, and, as the train approached, I directed a rapid and heavy fire upon it with grape and canister and musketry.

The fire was very destructive. The train consisted of eight cars, six of which were platforms crowded with men, and two cars filled with officers. There were also two flat cars loaded with troops. Many were seen to fall at the first fire (among them the engineer), and in twenty or thirty seconds from the train, most of whom were maimed or killed and the rest, with one exception, betaking themselves to the woods and swamps on the other side of the track. We carried away or destroyed here about thirty stand of arms, mostly rifles, and secured one officer's sword and cap, and a stand of colors belonging to the "Whippy Swamp Guards." We left a number of the enemy's dead and wounded on the track. I have since learned from the Savannah papers, of the 24th and 25th instants, that among the killed at this point was Major HARLESTON, of the Eleventh Georgia Regiment, which regiment, with the guards named above, were on the train.

Immediately after the train had passed, Capt. EATON, by my directions, set vigorously at work tearing up the railroad track, and continued thus until the retreat was sounded. After this occurrence I concluded, if possible, to push my way rapidly into the town, and attack the troops there, while in the confusion of disembarking, and I marched forward for that purpose. I had proceeded but a short distance, however, before I came in full view of the enemy's forces, advantageously posted on the other side of the woods road, behind a ditch and fence that ran in my rear as I advanced. Just after this I found that my artillery were unfortunately aground and were thus prevented from taking a position nearer to the *Planter*.

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THE DAILY TIMES.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

PERSONAL.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS—MANTELS SOLD AT

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—AN ASSORTMENT OF

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UN-

A FIRST-CLASS BREWING

SEWING MACHINES.

PENSIONS AND ROUTINES.

MACHINERY &c.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

CHOICE FRUIT.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

AT GRAND-

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 11, 1860.

GENERAL NEWS.

A difference exists among the Democracy here which was developed at the Democratic Mass Meeting held at Dodworth's Academy, corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway. JOHN VAN BUREN, nephew of ex-President VAN BUREN, and many other leading Democrats of the Empire City, are opposed to the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS, and will support the Union ticket. Mr. DOUGLAS has not a single prominent supporter in this city, and his nomination will be a virtual defeat of the Democracy here. The Democratic Union Association, corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway, are the headquarters of the Douglas faction, and there the people of the South, to go home and tell their representatives in Congress to stand firm, and that the people of the North are not all submissive to the dictation of the Slave Power. Mr. VAN BUREN is a statesman, and knows that the Constitution and the Union must be preserved, or the whole country will be involved in ruin. Let the Democracy of the North rally around the Union—the Constitution—and the enforcement of the laws, and the Republicans will be defeated, horse, foot and dragoons. Let the Democracy of the North rally around the Union—the Constitution—and the enforcement of the laws, and the Republicans will be defeated, horse, foot and dragoons. Let the Democracy of the North rally around the Union—the Constitution—and the enforcement of the laws, and the Republicans will be defeated, horse, foot and dragoons.

The Richmond papers of Sunday last have a report (in dots given) from Washington, D. C., to a paper called the "Abolitionist," in the form of a letter, in which the writer says: "JOHN VAN BUREN and Benjamin Wright, all three of the Democratic Union Association, come to-day with clerks for the purpose of destroying their papers, captured by the enemy, and divorce our rights of property." Now, we believe this is a lie. Destruction of property, by the Union men, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Secessionists, is not to be expected from the Democracy. Let the Democracy of the North rally around the Union—the Constitution—and the enforcement of the laws, and the Republicans will be defeated, horse, foot and dragoons. Let the Democracy of the North rally around the Union—the Constitution—and the enforcement of the laws, and the Republicans will be defeated, horse, foot and dragoons.

Last evening an adjourned meeting of the Democracy of Yorkville was held at Concordia Library, No. 51 Second-ave., to ratify the nominations of the Douglas Democracy. All the speakers were in favor of the Union, and the meeting was in all of the Douglas Democratic Union Association, corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway, are the headquarters of the Douglas faction, and there the people of the South, to go home and tell their representatives in Congress to stand firm, and that the people of the North are not all submissive to the dictation of the Slave Power. Mr. VAN BUREN is a statesman, and knows that the Constitution and the Union must be preserved, or the whole country will be involved in ruin. Let the Democracy of the North rally around the Union—the Constitution—and the enforcement of the laws, and the Republicans will be defeated, horse, foot and dragoons. Let the Democracy of the North rally around the Union—the Constitution—and the enforcement of the laws, and the Republicans will be defeated, horse, foot and dragoons.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE ELECTION.

We publish this morning a supplementary order of Gen. MALLORY, the commander of Western Florida, relative to the election of Wednesday next. It will be seen that all citizens of Western Florida, who are not in the military service of the State, are required to vote at their respective counties on that day, under the penalty of disenfranchisement.

Gen. MALLORY has also issued an order requiring all citizens being absent from home—the penalty for desertion.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday was the latest recorded date for the receipt of returns from the late election in this State, and the official canvass of the votes cast will be completed by the Canvassers to-day. The returns from the counties not heard from are generally small, and will not change the result materially. The Democratic majority for Governor will be about 10,000, and the Democratic majority on the State ticket will be about 12,000. The Democratic majority in the Senate will be 20, and in the Assembly 70. The Democratic majority on joint ballot will be 90. The Democratic majority in the Senate is the largest ever given in this State, and the majority in the Assembly is the largest since 1852.

The Democratic majority in this city will be about 20,000. The Democratic majority in Kings will be about 5,000. The Democratic majority in Queens will be about 1,000. The Democratic majority in Richmond will be about 1,000. The Democratic majority in Westchester will be about 1,000. The Democratic majority in Rockland will be about 1,000. The Democratic majority in Orange will be about 1,000. The Democratic majority in Putnam will be about 1,000. The Democratic majority in Dutchess will be about 1,000. The Democratic majority in Columbia will be about 1,000. The Democratic majority in Rensselaer will be about 1,000. The Democratic majority in Albany will be about 1,000. The Democratic majority in Schenectady will be about 1,000. The Democratic majority in Schoharie will be about 1,000. The Democratic majority in Otsego will be about 1,000. The Democratic majority in Delaware will be about 1,000. The Democratic majority in Sullivan will be about 1,000. The Democratic majority in Ulster will be about 1,000. The Democratic majority in Greene

...ological Institute—we might say an Executive act since the beginning of the Government—has been the subject of more careful deliberation."

That reformation made it all right, and enabled the public to digest its breakfast and preserve faith in the Republic. "It [the removal] was only finally resolved upon *after the change became inevitable.*" A praiseworthy resolution, arrived at under such circumstances. After all, there is as stated unanimity like a patient waiting on Providence.

But now that we are relieved of a present suspense, will not the same kind hand smooth the way for our peace of mind for several days to come? Will it not tell us what *Forney's Press* will say at a future day—say about the middle of next week?

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE WAR.—We never expected that "Wm. Cumming Jewett, of Colorado Territory," would ever render this country an essential service; but he has done so in eliciting the following letter from JOHN BRIGHT:

NEWER WALDO, Oct. 17, 1862.

SIR: I will be in town the end of the month. From your published views, but little good can result from an interview. If you are for the Union, and think it can be preserved by conciliating the South, I confess I am amazed. They have made war upon you, because they suspected that you would yield nothing more to them. Are you to yield more under compulsion of the war, or because you can neither conquer the South nor yet submit as an independent State without her? If you love Slavery and wish to continue it, and if you think you can build up with honor a restored and united Republic by humbling yourself to the South, I can only express my surprise at the dream which possesses you. You may separate, or you may fight out this contest, and win, but to become the slave still a slave will expose you to the contempt of the civilized world. I applaud the Proclamation of the President, as does every man in Europe who is not a foe to Freedom, or moved by blind hostility to the American Republic because it *is* a republic, and because it is powerful. When in town I will see you. I am, respectfully yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

Personals.

The California steamer of to-morrow will have among her passengers one of the Brothers LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, of this City. He goes out to San Francisco to aid and assist his nephew, LEWIS LELAND, now there, furnishing and equipping the new and magnificent "OCCIDENTAL HOTEL," recently erected, and to be opened on the 1st of January next. (See advertisement.) The "Golden City" of the West will hereafter rank with our Atlantic cities in possessing an hotel of adequate capacity, elegance and excellence, to the wants of travellers. The well-established reputation of the Messrs. LELAND, as practical hotel-keepers, is a sufficient guarantee that the "Occidental" will be conducted with care and liberality, securing the most fastidious that their comfort will be amply provided for.

Letter Envelopes.

MR. WM. P. LYON, of No. 537 Pearl-street, has become the proprietor of the Leeds & Franklin "Post-mark Preserving Envelopes," and is introducing that important improvement into general use. To the peculiar value of this invention we have heretofore called attention. At the usual place for affixing the stamp and the post-mark, the paper of the envelope is so perforated that both stamp and post-mark, when the envelope is opened, remains attached to the letter-sheet within, thus affording the legal proof of the letter having passed through the mail, a proof which in the case of the ordinary envelope is wanting. To business men the novelty will become indispensable.

HISTORICAL LECTURES FOR THE LADIES.—The distinguished and popular lecturer, Rev. JOHN ROSS, announces his purpose in another column of delivering a course of twenty lectures on the "Development of Christian Civilization. The course is intended exclusively for the ladies, who, it is designed, shall be thoroughly familiarized with the Middle Ages before the course is ended. The high character of the lecturer is the warrant of the excellence of his matter, and the exhaustive thoroughness of his instruction.

Letter Envelopes—Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press, assuming to speak semi-officially, exhibits quite avariciously on the subject of letter envelopes.

He has doubtless been misled by his informer who evidently has in view the interest of a certain contractor in New-York, and his Washington allies. I am sure he would not willingly have perpetrated the misstatements so palpable in his late communication.

The Article labors to impress the public that the Government envelopes are much cheaper than those of the trade. He says:

"The greater cheapness of Government envelopes as compared with those of the trade is generally overlooked, because the purchaser of the former is required to pay the additional charge of postage. One hundred stamped envelopes are sold for *three dollars and eighteen cents*, while the same number of plain cases of similar quality, may be procured for about *forty cents*; but to this sum must be added three dollars, the value of the postage stamps, which must be affixed to such envelopes before they can be sent in the mails: thus making one hundred letters cost $3 40, or *two-and-one cents* more than if covered by Government envelopes. Hence it appears that a person who makes use of unstamped envelopes pay for three cents one hundred per cent. more than if they employed stamped envelopes."

Now, Mr. Editor, after ten years' experience as an envelope manufacturer in this City, and knowing whereof I affirm, I hesitate not to declare that the *reverse of the above statement* is much nearer the truth. I have been supplying envelopes of similar quality to those furnished by the Government for years past at prices ranging from $1 10 to $1 50 per thousand, which would be *eleven to twelve cents* a hundred, instead of forty: *fifty per cent.* less than the Government price, instead *one hundred per cent.* more!

It is remarkable that the Government should ever have been led to engage in the stationery business, which could only be carried on for the interest of a certain contractor and his partisans near the Government, and to the certain disadvantage of the public treasure. It is still more surprising that it should persist in manufacturing envelopes in the light of the statement of the article referred to, which shows that during a period of eight years it has not succeeded in convincing the public of the advantage of its production—the sales of the stamped envelopes being more than 100,000 less than eight years ago!—while my own

...in the business, and that the public envelopes and public have evinced a great diversity of taste, or convenience, in the choice of different shapes, with further diversities. My own experience has been the same. Any different opinion, such as which is furnished in more than *twenty* different shapes, which makes over a *thousand* varieties, while the stamped envelope of the Government is, I believe, limited to a variety of two colors and two or three sizes! Then, how often it is that a single stamp fails to cover the required postage—two, three or four stamps being necessary to secure the transmission of the packet. Of course, this can be supplied by attaching the requisite number of printed ones, in addition to the stamp embossed on the envelope, but what person of any taste would tolerate such an unsightly disfigurement of the letter?

The fact is, the sinker the Government abandons this ill-advised business and leaves the manufacture of envelopes to those whose legitimate calling it is, the better will the public interest be consulted, and the more will the National credit and the National treasure be conserved.

There is a great outcry made (in the interest of the contractor, doubtless) about the removal of stamps from letters; but there is a much more rational and cheaper way to guard that than for the Government to set up a *nursery sham*.

I am just printing out a patent envelope, which, with the cooperation of the Post-office Department, will effectually prevent the stamp from being removed without so effacing it as to defeat its second use.

WM. P. LYON.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 328.—All officers, of whatever grade, belonging to the Army of the Potomac, will proceed to join their respective commands within twenty-four hours.

The penalty for disobedience of this order will be dismissal from service.

By command of Major-Gen. HALLECK,

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 10.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S REMOVAL.

Though the subject of Gen. McCLELLAN'S removal is still discussed here, everything is quiet, and the publication of Gen. HALLECK'S letter and the report of the Harper's Ferry Commission, have had the effect of toning down the few shoulder-strapped gentry and others who were disposed to be somewhat boisterous around the hotels here yesterday. A few official hints of summary dismissal from the army, with the consequent disgrace, brought the former to a better appreciation of their position.

THE REBEL ARMY.

The enemy is believed to be in small force in the Shenandoah Valley, and in greater force at Gordonsville, to prevent our army getting between him and Richmond; and it is believed he will not willingly give us battle.

GEN. BANKS' EXPEDITION.

Gen. BANKS has perfected arrangements necessary to be made here for the important expedition soon to leave under his command. Capt. LOWE is to be Chief of Staff, and several of the other officers on the General's temporary Staff here have been ordered to report to him in New-York. The General leaves in the morning, and his expedition will set sail as soon as the arrangements can be carried out.

GEN. WADSWORTH TO TAKE THE FIELD.

Gen. WADSWORTH has repeatedly asked for a command in the field, but he has been refused, on the ground that his services as Military Governor of this District were too valuable to be dispensed with. He has now, however, renewed the request, with a prospect that it will be granted. He is expected to have a command assigned him in a few days.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

An order relieving Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER of his command has been made, and that officer is expected to report here for the investigation of the numerous serious charges preferred against him.

GEN. HOOKER'S STAFF.

The members of Gen. HOOKER'S Staff were to-day promoted to the increased rank given Staff officers of corps commanders.

SUCCESS TO BE THE TEST AT LAST.

The President, in conversation last week with a prominent gentleman from his own State, said that in future *success* should be the test of qualification in our Generals, and that failure, after vain trial, should at once be followed by removal, until the right men should be found to occupy the right places. T at this plainest principle of practicable wisdom should so long have been neglected in the military appointments of the Government has excited the wonder of all since the beginning of the war, and a faithful adherence to it hereafter, will be the surest guaranty of a speedy and successful termination of a struggle which has become nearly as disgraceful to the Government as its origin was to the rebels

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS SODER-ing tinsmith; one who has had experience in coppersmithing preferred. Apply at 1 to 3 Cliff-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 71 POWERS-st., a man to work in a machine shop; one who has had experience in engine building preferred. Apply at 9 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO LEARN THE printing business. Apply at this office.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE PRINTING

DIVIDENDS

LEGAL NOTICES

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

SCORES OF CHATTELS, LETTERS

DR. POWERS' PERUVIAN INDIA-RUBBER

DR. JOHNSON, No. 17 DUANE-ST., MAY

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR.

HARMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NER-

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PAL-

A PHRENOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF

THE TOOTH OF YOUTH IS PRESERVED

DR. JOHNSON, No. 17 DUANE-ST., MAY

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

INSURANCE.

SAVINGS BANKS

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

TO LET.

SHIPPING.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

RAILROADS.

STEAMBOATS

DEMOCRATIC PEACE PLANS

The State to be Brought in Conflict with the National Government.

John Van Buren in Favor of an Armistice.

He Wants the South Represented in Congress and a Convention to Amend the Constitution.

He Agrees with the South in Opposing Mr. Lincoln and his Administration.

McClellan Nominated for President of the New Confederacy—Mayor Wood and Jimmy Brooks on State Sovereignty and National Usurpation.

The headquarters of the Democratic Union Association, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, were crowded last evening, on the occasion of a grand jubilee—not on which to celebrate the fullest Democratic victory in this State. The various institutions and banners which have done service throughout the campaign were again brought into requisition, and a fine band of music on the balcony told with the Eleventh Ward Sovereign gun in the street, in strict de faimful. The first cheer of the night was an enthusiastic response to a call for "three cheers for McClellan." Three more followed up with cheers for Wade McSweeney, John Van Buren, more cheers for McClellan, groans for Wadsworth, laughter, et the same, three groans for the whole Republican Party, and for any other man. The band then played "Come Love! Come!"

Hon. Luke F. Cozzens took the stand shortly after 8 o'clock, and was followed by Ex-Mayor Wood and John Van Buren, all of whom were greeted with cheers, followed by more cheers for McClellan. The entire gathering seemed to have a duty of ovation to the nomination of McClellan for the Presidency, which was the subsequent feature of the meeting.

Mr. Cozzens, on taking the Chair, made a brief address, claiming the good wishes and sympathy and material aid of all good Democrats in keeping up the organization. He introduced as the first speaker, Hon. Fernando Wood, who was received with great applause.

SPEECH OF HON. FERNANDO WOOD.

Mayor Wood commenced by saying that it was but of a few moments that he would detain them. He was gratified to learn that this was to be made a permanent organization, as none other had done better service in the campaign. Youth, enthusiasm, honesty and success were the characteristics of the Association, and he had no doubt that hereafter it would contribute to the same gratifying results. Well, they had had an election. ["Yes" and laughter.] It was an election that carried with it results—an election in which the battle was fought upon a principle. They had compromised nothing—they had boldly announced the doctrines of nationality, of Unionism and conservatism—and upon that they had triumphed. [Applause.] The sovereignty of the great State of New-York would not be the sport of their choice once again, and would redeem upon whether that power should be properly exercised, whether the attacks upon State rights could be withstood. He did not underrate the Governor elect, if he would not stand up for his State against any Federal usurpation. [Applause.] While aiding the Federal Government in the prosecution of the war, he would assert the rights of New-York, protect its citizens from arbitrary arrests, and assert that for the Federal Government to impose its authority upon this State would be a violation of those rights, to which this State would cease to submit. Never! applause] Never, also, Mr. Chairman, would we cease to remonstrate against the usurpation of rights which did not belong to the Federal Government, and that we would preserve a loyal, constitutional, honorable and upright method of carrying on the war. Force alone, it considered, would not do, for we must go with the sword in one hand, and the Constitution in the other. [Applause.] With such a policy animating the war, a settlement of the issues could be restored again to a condition of happiness and prosperity. [Applause.]

A loyal gentleman now wants for Mr. Van Buren, who was introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN VAN BUREN.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: I have not determined to exchange congratulations upon the result of the election, and there was never more occasion to feel glad. They had been defeated last year by a majority of 300,000. And the war was a great one to overcome that majority. The additional ballots necessary were derived. They had an immense amount of money of contractors—an army of office-holders in the Custom-house, the quarantine and the Navy-Yard all against the unarmed and undisciplined people who had to contend them—[applause]—that police power had been used to keep the people away from the polls when they would vote for Seymour. [Cries of "Yes, yes."] Yet New-York had given the unparalleled majority of over 31,000, and Kings County had like wise done her duty with other counties. They might well congratulate themselves. They had an assistance here that other parts of the State did not have, for Wadsworth spoke here twice. If Wadsworth had spoken elsewhere the majority would have been appalling. [Great laughter.]

After alluding to the causes of the Democratic victory, Mr. Van Buren said that their duty in the December election was to elect candidates for the various City offices according to personal fitness. He was asked what he would do to restore the Union as it was? or what the Democratic Party would do? The Democratic party would express its opinion in its convention. Gov. Seymour would do the same as his official acts, and Congressmen would perform their duty when their terms of office commenced. But he, as one of the people, was willing to tell his plan openly. The Democratic party was the opposition party, and it was decidedly opposed to this Administration of the Federal Government. [Applause.] It was the business of the Administration to have a policy, and of the people to sustain it whether it was feasible or not. He had said during the canvass, that it was not his duty to advise the prosecution of the war, and that was every bad taught to advance to Richmond under Burnside. [Great applause.] He had said that the Democratic party stood ready to advance to Richmond under any General, "23 to 1" [Laughter.] The Times and other Republican papers had asserted otherwise. [A Voice.—"Because he is a Democrat."] [Applause.] Mr. Van Buren then read McClellan's letter and manifested his willingness to sustain the Administration in all its efforts to restore the Union. He believed that the Democratic party desired to restore the Union, and that the Democratic party having succeeded by a large majority in the last contest there. [Laughter and applause.] But what reason could be assigned for the unfavorable impression he was in active pursuit of the enemy? [A Voice.—"Because he is a Democrat." Laughter.]

Mr. Van Buren said he had heard that Gen. Brannan was a Democrat. Then it was for Gen. Brannan to consider how far he is to permit himself to be made an instrument in forwarding the pissing an Abolitionist at the head of the army. [Cheers.] Gen. Burnside had refused the command, repeatedly as Casar had. But, as Casar finally accepted and was assassinated in the Senate House, so Gen. Burnside, if he should go on as McClellan had in succession, might and himself succeed in a similar fate. But, it was said, Gen. Grant had been tremendously reinforced. Perhaps this neglect to reinforce our army, and the re-

Voices.—"Fassmore," and cries of "never."

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[illegible] Mills.
[illegible] Elliott Litchfield.
Vice-Consul—Stimbach.
Vice-Consul—Elliott Litchfield.

[illegible] TO VENEZUELA
Passed—Elliott Litchfield.
Vice-Consul—Stimbach.

Vice-Consul—Stimbach.

Vice-Consul—Stimbach.